Amendments to the Specification

At page 33, please amend paragraph two as follows:

A Tg animal of the invention can be created by introducing a p25-encoding nucleic acid into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte, e.g., by microinjection or retroviral infection, and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. Intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals can also be included in the transgene to increase the efficiency of expression of the transgene. Methods for generating Tg animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866 by Leder et al. and 4,870,009~~, both~~ by ~~Leder~~ Evans et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,191 by Wagner et al., and in Hogan, B., Manipulating the Mouse Embryo, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986), incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Similar methods are used for production of other Tg animals. A Tg founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of a detectable translation product transgene in its genome and/or expression of detectable translation product mRNA in tissues or cells of the animals. A Tg founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals carrying the transgene. Moreover, Tg animals carrying a transgene encoding a detectable translation product can further be bred to other Tg animals carrying other transgenes.

At page 45, please amend paragraph two as follows:

Transfection of neurons with plasmid constructs for Cdk5 and p25 were as described (~~Patrick~~ Kusakawa et al. (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:17166). Neurons were transfected using calcium phosphate 3 days after plating. Sixteen hours later, neurons were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 20 min, blocked and permeabilized in 10% NGS and 0.1% Triton in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for 20 minutes. Permeabilized neurons were incubated with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C, and then incubated with Oregon Green or Texas Red conjugated anti-mouse or anti-rabbit secondary antibodies (Molecular Probes). All images were captured using either a 40X or a 100X oil-immersion objective on a Nikon inverted microscope linked to a DeltaVision deconvolution imaging system (Applied Precision).